NEW YORK HERALD, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23 1963-TRIPLE SORET

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

-BYICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance Money sent by mail will be sithe risk of the moder None but bank bills current in

I aw York taken. THE DAILY DERALD THREE CORES OF COPY THE WEERLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cent

1 er copy. Annual subscription price:-

1 Ive Copies. Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, \$1 50 each An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten Twenty oppies, to one address, one year, \$25, and try larger number at same price. An extra copy will be rent to clube of twenty. These rates make the Wantel's Francische chegrest publication in the country.

The Function Epition, every Wednesday, at Five cents per copy S& per annum to any part of Great Britain, or 56 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage

The Cataponnia Epirion, on the 3d. 18th and 234 cach month, at Six cents per copy, or \$3 per aunum. Apventsoners, to a limited number. Will be inserted to one Wesser Hanano, and in the European and Califor sie Editions.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing import ant news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. . OUR FORMIGN COR-FEBPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LET-TELS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- NARCHER. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. - HAMLET.

BEW ROWERY THEATER. Bowery .- NIGHT DENON-BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.-THE MISLETON BOUGH-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway -THE PYTHON- ROLL CRIEFS, WARRIOR AND SQUAWS, &c., at all hours BRUNHILDA-GROST, Alternoon and Evening. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL SIA Broadway .- ETRIOPIAN AMBRICAN THEATRE, No. 441 Broadway. - BALLETS, PASSEMMEN FORLESQUES, &C .- HAUNTED INN.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 485 Broadway.-Contrasand-IRVING HALL Irving place -THE STEREOPTION

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway. --HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

All advertisements, in order to save time and secure proper classification, should be sent to the office before nine o'clock in the evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY. Advertisements for the WERKLY HERALD must be hand

ed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its irculation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers merchante, manufacturers and gentlemen,throughout the contry is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in serted in the WERELY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United

THE SITUATION.

Intelligence has been received from Chattanoog: up to Monday night. Gen. Thomas retired to Rossville on Sunday night, after that day's battle. Gen. Rosecrans then ordered a concentration of all the troops, to take place Cat hattanooga by Monday night. It was feared that, in consequence of Gen. Thomas having been engaged with the rebels on Monday, previous to five P. M., it would he impossible for him to reach Chattanooga that night. There were indications that the rebels would attack Rosecrans on another part of his line. The latter part of Thomas' fight had been fought with the bayonet, as his troops had exbausted their ammunition

The arrival of the steamship Pulton at this port puts us in possession of Charleston harbor dates to Sunday, September 20. The work of mounting guns on Battery Gregg was very slow in cousequence of the shot and shell from the rebel Bat tery Bee and Fort Moultrie falling among the working parties at intervals of about twenty minutes. The equinoctial gales had done conalderable damage to the camps on Morris Island The rebel steamer Sumter had been sunk between Forts Moultrie and Sumter about the 12th inst., but from what cause was not ascertsized. Governor Bonham, of South Carolina, had called out by proclamation "all the arms bearing population of the State over sixteen years of age" for State de-

The intelligence from New Orleans by the steam transport Continental is to the 15th inst. General Grant left New Orleans for Vicksburg on the 14th, having entirely recovered from the effects of the coldent which took place at the review of the

teenth army corps on September 3. EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Etna, from Queenstown on the 10th instant, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is one day later than the advices of the Our special correspondent in London, writing at

the latest moment, gives us the very important information that the British government had decided to detain Laird's rebel iron rams. This fact had thrown a decided gloom over the rebels and their avmpathizers in the city.

Seventy-four men of the crew of the privateer Ptorida had been despatched from Brest, in France, to England, in order to form the nucleus of a crew for some new rebel vessel or vessels.

Four war vessels-two of them steam clipperswere building in the port of Nantes, France, and it was thought they were intended for the service

General Gillmore's operations againt the forts in Charleston harbor-with his Dahlgren and Parrott guns, abourd ship and in battery attracted very great attention in England, being pronounced by the leading journals as the second revolution in the art of war produced by the American contest. The London Times has an interesting article on the subject, and the London Telegraph says: No senal is safe, no empire secure, which is too

Gillmore,' of what gunpowder and forged steel can be made to effect. We do not hesitate to say that the Spithead forts must be reconsidered as to structure and position if Admiral Dahlgren can show our enemies-whoever they may be-how to fire these guns of his from floating batteries."

The London Times calls attention to the active levelopment of the iron-clad navy of the United States. Captain Coles, R. N., publishes an important letter, pointing out the superiority of our central armaments in turreted iron-clads over the broadside arrangement observed in the British iron frigates. The Captain says the United States 'stole a march" on England in the matter of iron vessels for war purposes.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald again asserts that the recognition of the South and the defensive league between the rebel, French and Mexican governments, was decided or by the French Emperor. On the other hand, it was said in very well informed political circles in France that Napoleon had become seriously un easy, if not alarmed, concerning the probable issue of the Mexican expedition. The very frequent meetings of his Cabinet Council were cited as evidence that some subject of great moment pressed on his mind, and it was thought that he was most anxious to bring the unpopular war in which he has involved France to an end, so as to copardize his imperial prestige as little as possi-At the same moment the French monard had his fears awakened lest the coolness which has arisen between himself and the Emperor of Austria should raise a difficulty in the way of the accept-ance of the Mexican throne by the Austrian Arch-

On the subject of the acceptance or rejection of the crown by Maximilian there is nothing definite. A newspaper correspondent furnishes the remarks of Leopold of Belgium approving his acceptance, but there was no expression from the Archduke

The Journal du Havre, of the 8th instant, says: We learn that the Count de Montholon, the Minister of France to Mexico, will embark on the 16th of September, at San Nazaire, on the packet steamer Florida, en route for his destination.'

Polish affairs remained unchanged. The Jour. nal de St. Petersburg of the latest date, denies all the assertions of the "foreign press" relative to the Czar's intentions towards Poland and Germany. The Polish question, it says, will be settled on the bases of existing treaties, and "Ger many has nothing to fear from Russia." It was said that on the 8th instant a Russian amnesty would be offered to all the "insurgents" who would lay down their arms.

The number of emigrants who embarked at Havre for America during the month of August was 8-536 destined for New York, and 62 for Rio de la Plata.

The Liverpool cotton market was buoyant at the advance on the 10th instant, but quotations had not changed. Breadstuffs were firm, and provisions quiet. Consols closed in London on the 10th inst. at 931/2 a 935/2 for money.

MISCRILANEOUS NEWS

A meeting of the loyal young men of New York, invited without distinction of party, was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations for State officers, made by the Union Convention at Syracuse. The meeting, which was largely, though not over numerousattended, was addressed by several gentlemen. Letters were read from General Dix and Mayor Opdyke, expressive of concurrence with the object of the meeting, these gentlemen not being able to attend in person. In the synopsis of the report of the proceedings will be found General Dix's letter, as also a resolution drawn up at the meeting and adopted with acclamation, condemna-tory of the course of Governor Seymour. The pro-ceedings were marked throughout with great unanimity and enthusiasm.

The French Socialistic Red Republican Club

celebrated its regular anniversary last evening, at the Steuben House, in the Bowery, The attendance was not so large as on previous years, nor the de-corations so elaborate. Mr. Hanrot opened the proceedings with a short speech on the advantages of the universal republic. He was followed by M. Victor Faider in a similar strain; but in the course of this gentleman's speech he took occasion to condemn the new slave republic of the South. The other speakers took similar grounds. and the proceedings lasted till a late hour.

It was understood in the legal circles yesterday

that a gentleman connected with one of the foreign consulate offices of this city was suspended on a charge of attempting to bribe a United States

developed before the courts.

The person referred to in the HERALD some days since as having been arrested for frauds or foreign merchants will be brought up for examination under the extradition treaty before United States Comissioner Osborn, on Friday next at two o'clock. Mr. F. F. Marbery appears for the extradition order, and Messrs. Edwin James and T. Dunphy for the English creditors and assignees. Mr. Bayley, an English gentleman, is in attendance here armed with authority from the British government." Mr. Charles Edwards defends the accused.

The case of Colonel Geo. W. Jones against Mr. Secretary Seward, for false imprison ment in Fort Lafayette, was called up be fore Judge Clerke yesterday on the question of jurisdiction, but adjourned to Tuesday of next week. Messrs. J. T. Brady and Traphagan appear for the Secretary of State, and Messrs. harles O'Coner, John McKeen and F. Smyth for the complainant.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before City Judge McCunn, the trial of Joseph R. Lowenstein, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was continued. The articles of silver ware hich had been found in the prisoner's possession were valued at \$40, and Mr. Earle fully identified them as his property. The full value of the articles stolen was about \$250, the greater part of which, however, has not been recovered. Ellen Hardy, the girl who stole the goods, testified that she sold them to Lowenstein for less than onesixth of their real value. The majority of the witnesses examined for the defence swore to the good character of the prisoner, and one of them testified that he was present when Ellen Hardy brought the silver ware to Lowenstein's store where she represented herself to be a soldier's wife in destitute circumstances, and that Lowenstein loaned her \$35 on the goods, and allowed her the privilege of redeeming them within six months without paying any interest. At four o'clock the case was adjourned until this morning. when counsel will sum up, and it will be given to

An extensive sale of prize property, consisting the prize vessels Dolphin and Kate, together quantity of cotton, turpentine, rosin and with a assorted goods, took place yesterday at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, under direction of the United States Marshal. The amount realized is close on to \$400,000.

The following table exhibits the militia forces of

Upper and Lower Canada:		
Up		Lower Canada.
Staff of military districts	34	85
Battalion officers	7,242	4,482
Sergeants	4.808	3,529
First class service men	63,393	33,530
Second class service men.	53,758	58,213
Reserve men.	25,917	20,105
Total rank and file	173,068	111,948
Total of all ranks	185,152	119,994

Four hundred men, belonging to Col. Tevis' cavalry regiment, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday from Fort Delaware. They were originally captured rebels, who refused to be exchanged, took the oath of allegiance, and joined the Union service. As a further evidence that the government has

abandoned the system of conscription, and will after the breaking up, the flight and dispers not again put the draft wheel in motion, we have the announcement that orders have been sent to Indiana to pay three hundred dollars bounty to new men and four hundred dollars to veterans.

There are twenty army hospitals in Philadel-phia, from which, during the week ending on the 19th instant, 463 soldiers were returned to the army, 53 were discharged as unfit for future service, 18 died, and 9,189 remained for treatment. Somebody proposes an exchange of colored prisoners of war on the basis of Southern Con-

gressional representation—that would be five negro soldiers for three white rebels.

Mrs. Margaret Beach, Miss Margaret Beach, Harriet Beach, Mildred Beach, Garrison Beach, Headley Beach and Joseph T. Beach were arrested at their homes, near Fairfax Court House, Vir ginia, on the 20th inst., for giving aid and information to the rebels, and provided with snug quar ters in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington.

The Singapore (E. I.) Times, of July 21, says: A number of American ships are offered for sale. consequent on the state of affairs in America, and have been purchased by the Chinese of this

port.

The stock market was lower yesterday morning and better in the afternoon. Gold fell to 126%, closing at 137%. Exchange fell to 150 after selling at 152. Money was easy: call loaps 5 a 6 per cent.

sales of 1,200 bales. Flour was less active and 5c. a 15c. lower. Wheat quiet and ic. a 3c. cheaper. Corn depressed, and down ic. a 2c. Outs were brisker and firmer. A fair business was reported in hay, sugars, metals, leather, candles, fish, hops, seeds and tobacce at buoyant prices. A moderate inquiry prevailed for hemp, hides, fruit, oils, spices, coffee and molesses. There was more doing in pork, at steady rates, as also in teas, tallow and whiskey, the latter at advanced figures. Beef, butter and choses were in request. Lard was easier and in less demand. The freight market was quiet. The experts of cornectic produce and miscellaneous goods from this contraction. domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from this port during the week ending last beauting, amounted in value

and the large supply of this week (5,775 head), the market for beef cattle has ruled comparatively active, and good cattle are firm. Prices ranged from 6c. a 11 ½c., 916. Good to prime cattle were rather scarce, very yesterday, and sold readily at an average of over \$100 each, or 11c. per lb ; some brought 11 1/c.—an extreme price. Cows sold slowly at from \$25 to \$65, both extreme prices. Vesals were active at 5c. a 7 %c., the latter an extreme price. Sheep and lambs were very activ, and supply being small prices advanced 50c, a 75c, per head, varying from \$3 a \$6 a \$6 75. Swine were rather lower; corn fed brought 5 %c. a 5 %c.; still fed 6c a 5 %c. The receipts were 5,775 beeves, 81 cows, 786 veals, 12,352 sheep and lambs and 18,860 swine.

The Situation of General Rosecrans-The Administration.

We are not yet in possession of sufficient information to justify a review of the late sanguinary two days' battle in the northwestern corner of Georgia, from which the army of General Rosecrans so narrowly escaped an irreparable disaster. It will suffice for the present that he has regained his strong position at Chattanooga, that Burnside's column is within supporting distance, that the enemy have "bauled off to repair damages," and that we have assurances from Washington, which we hope will be verified, that "the government has made preparations for meeting every contingency that is lilely to occur in the field of General Rosecrans' operations." We cannot, however, resist the question:

How was it that Rosecrans, with all his experience, prudence and sagueity, was drawn into escaped? We have no doubt that this bloody misadventure was due to that oft-repeated mistake at Washington of underrating the strength. resources and recuperative powers, skill and tenacity of the enemy. When General Lee invaded Pennsylvania, it was not long before he was threatened on the line of the Susquehanns with fifty thousand of the militia reserves of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, in addition to the Army of the Potomac moving upon his flank. So we have no doubt that with the presence on the borders of Georgia of the army of Rosecrans, menacing the last remaining railway lines which connect that State, and all the States west of it, with Richmond, the Georgia Governor's levy en masse upon the reserves or home quards for a shor term, was made, and that they by thousands, in addition to Johnston's reinforcements and the rebel bands of guerillas gathered in from all sides, swelled the army of Bragg to such proportions as to render him confident of a decisive victory. But we apprehend that our War Department took no police of these rebel preparations for a crushing surprise, or regarded them with supreme indifference. Beauregard's great army, which disappeared so mysteriously from Corinth, was largely made up of these sixty and ninety days auxiliaries. It is somewhat remarkable that this and other

similar lessons from the rebels have never been improved upon by the administration except when Washington has been in imminent danger of becoming the headquarters of Jeff. Davis. But suppose that, in connection with this late advance of General Rosecrans. Kentucky and Tennessee had been called upon for thirty or forty thousand volunteers for ninety days, and that, with those troops to garrison his depots and lines of communication in the rear, be, with his undiminished army of veterans, had made his advance, who can doubt that his march for Atlanta would have been a glorious success to our cause and a crushing blow to the enemy? Or, adopting a more comprehensive view of the subject, suppose the President were to issue a proclamation calling for three bundred thousand volunteers and militia for a term of ninety days' service, who can doubt that with their co-operation our armies in the field, within Mr. Seward's limitation of sixty days, would bring this rebellion to an end !

We consider this proposition as eminently entitled to a favorable consideration by Pre-sident Lincoln. Thousands of able-bodied men, whose private affairs will debar them from volunteering and from serving under the conscription for the long period of three years or the doubtful period of the war, would cheer fully ealist for the short and definite term of ninety days, and especially with the conviction that our army in the field, with an auxiliary force of this description of three hundred thousand men, would speedily ex-tinguish the remaining armies of the rebellion. There would be no difficulty in raising this force within a few weeks, with the assurance from President Lincoln that his policy will be the restoration of the Union under the conattitution, and not the abolition of slavery in advance of the readmission of any rebellious

In another matter of the first importance, w hold that it is not too late for great reforms in the management of the army and the navy because "it is never too late to mend." Ifad the present Secretary of War been anything but an incurable blunderer this repulse to Resecrans could not have followed so soon

of the army of Johnston from Mississippi, and the demoralizing retreat of the army of Bragg from Tullahoma and Shelbyville. Nor could any man at the head of the Navy Department, except a superannuated old granny, repeat at the Sabine Pass the same blunder which was committed at the same place only some twelve or eighteen months ago. While Stanton continues the Marplot of the army, and Welles the "old man of the sea" astride the shoulders of the navy, we may expect still to be surprised and shocked with needless adventures and misfortunes on the land and the water. On the other hand, with a capable, sagacious and experienced soldier at the head of the War Office, and with an accomplished, energetic, tried and trusty naval commander at the head of the Navy Department, the public displeasure which now falls upon the head of President Lincoln, in consequence of the blunders and failures of the war, would be speedily changed into a universal recognition of his great abilities and wonderful successes.

We are not able to discover any alternative to President Lincoln but the reforms in his policy and in his Cabinet we have indicated, or the transmission of this war to his successor in office-a legacy more deplorable than that of Buchanan.

Napoleon's Position as Regards Mexico-Its Perplexities

It is now made clear, by the indiscreet revelations of the Paris journals, that the Emperor of the French will be most sadly bothered in case Prince Maximilian does not accept the throne of Mexico. We shall make this easily understood when we state that the semi official organs of the Imperial government announce that the Mexican loan, now in negotiation with capitalists in England and France, will be used to pay the debts due by Mexico to foreign Powers, and that France will take out of the sev on hundred millions—the amount of the loantwo bundred millions to reimburse to herself the expenses of the expedition now on this continent. It is added that France will guarantee the loan upon the Sonora mines-that is, she will keep possession of the Mexican mines and give up to Maximilian the country, the control of which would necessitate more troops than France could keep there.

It is evident that, once the loan is raised, France will indemnify berself and retire from an enterprise which has placed ber in a most perplexing dilemma. It, however, must be understood that the success of the contemplated loan entirely depends upon the acceptance by Prince Maximilian of the Mexican throne and the consequent support of Austria. It has confidently been relied upon by the Emperor Napoleon that England would join in the support of the Maximillan scheme. because she would receive out of the loan which might then be raised the amounts due English holders of Mexican bonds at the present time deemed worthless. But here again occurs a slight difficulty. The canal of Suez is fast approaching completion, and if it should be held, as it is probable it will be, by France, England's commercial prestige will suffer immensely thereby. So a coolness is arising once more about this affair between the Cabinets of St. James and the Tuileries, and the prospects of England's aiding in the Mexican scheme grow less.

This is not the only source of fear and discomfort which the Emperor Napoleou has upon this tormenting question. He finds Austria singularly cool about the acceptance of the Mexican throne. Whereas she was quite eager that a prince of the family of Hapsburg should assume this proffered bonor, she now coquets with the imperial bauble and seems but little auxious for its possession. All this proceeds from the fact that Austria is upon the point of attaining the summit of her ambition in becoming the leader of the Germanic Confederation. Her power and influence would then be immense, and she might with reason rival the nation which so recently hum ed her into the dust. She must naturally prefer such a result to helping her former foe ont of a most unpleasant dilemma, and we should not be surprised at any moment to bear that all negotiations as regards Prince Maximilian's acceptance of the throne of Mexico are ended by flat refusal on his part to accept any such equivocal position.

Napoleon would then be in a most embarrass

ing strait, as he is well aware that without the aid of England and Austria he cannot raise the desired loan, and that his wasted exchequer will furnish no more treasure towards defraving the enormous expenses of the Mexican expedi-

As an instance of the increasing coolness of Austria toward Napoleon may be mentioned the fact that Prince Metternich, the Austrian ambas-ador at Paris, has been sharply reprimanded by the Vienna Cabinet for having misled the Emperor of the French by promises of a very cordial co-operation on the part of the Austrian government in the Mexican scheme. That this fact should have been allowed to become public is. to say the least of it, most significant. Should Austria find that the influence of Prussia is likely to retard or defeat her ambitious designs for the attainment of the position of leader of the German States, she may then lend Napoleon her influence in regard to Mexico; but this she will not do until she loses hope of the former consummation. To the Emperor of the French these doubts and uncertainties are fatal His subjects have ever been averse to the invasion of this continent: they foresaw that a conflict with this government was almost inevitable, and the traditions of the French are all in favor of alliance and friendship with the Ameri-

The action of the Emperor as regards Mexico s, they well know, most inimical to us, and was conceived and is carried on in total forgetfulness of that spirit of chivalry which has ever characterized the French. This has rendered the measure unpopular; its long continued non-success added to the displeasure of the people; and, should Napoleon now fail to retrieve the blunder he has committed, it will cost him his throne and entail the rain of his dynastyl These facts must be as patent to Europe as to ourselves, and we may justly conclude that the great Powers, who fear and detest Napoleon. will scarcely aid him out of his dilemma. France bas had to back down from the position she assumed so confidently as regards Poland. Should she have to act likewise in Mexico the loss of prestige would be immense. This must be understood by England and Austria; and, much as the former Power dislikes us, we are aure that she hates Napoleon more, and is not likely to come to his resone in his hour of need.

The Exchange of Robet Prisoners-Imme-diate Duty of the Federal Commissioner.

There seems to be gross neglect somewhere in the exchange of enlisted men, (the release of officers having been suspended long ago. and the cartel agreed upon by Major General Dix, on behalf of the United States, and General Robert Toombs, for the rebel govern ment, is apparently a dead letter. On the surrender of Vicksburg we came into possession of some thirty thousand prisoners, all of whom were paroled. From this capture we have not reaped the slightest benefit. On the 12th inst. Robert Ould, the rebel Commissioner of Ex change, declared all these prisoners liberated from their parole, and these very men augmented Joe Johnston's army, and contributed to the defeat of General Rosecrans.

There are at this moment some nineteen thousand brave veteran troops of our armies in paroled camps, under an obligation not to take up arms against the rebels until declared duly exchanged. The question is naturally asked, why does not Major General Hitchcock, the Commissioner of Exchange, issue an order or declaration restoring these men to the army, seeing that Robert Ould has himself set the example?

According to accounts on record, the rebel prisoners in our hands exceed in number those from our armies held by the rebels, independent of the Vicksburg and Port Hudson captures. At first the rebels refused to acknowledge the right of General Pemberton to accept a parole from General Grant, under the cartel, and Ould was disposed to raise an issue on this subject. Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow who was at that period acting as Agent of Exchange at Fortress Monroe, however, made Colonel Ould acknowledge the fact.

As soon as our government heard of the Vicksburg captures, and had the lists sent in by General Grant, they should at once have declared an equivalent number—all the prisoners we had on parole—exchanged, and at the same time have notified the rebel authorities to select a like number.

But it seems that the energies of this de partment are lacking fearfully. The rebel agent of exchange is an able, unscrupulous and wily man, and will stop at nothing to overreach our government where and whenever he can. It is he who raises knotty questions of legal technicality, and invariably construes the cartel to the interest of the confederacy. General A. S. Meredith, the suc-Agent of Exchange at Fortress Monroe, has as yet done nothing, probably from the fact that be is not posted on the routine of business connected with his department. It is, kowever, a fortunate thing that Major John E. Mulford, the efficient flag of truce officer, has been retained in his position; otherwise the delivery of prisorers would lag entirely.

The last exchanges declared on our side were on or about the 22d of May, inclusive to that date. Since then only a few exchanges of enlisted men have been made, and even then the rebels received at least two to our one. Commissioner Ould, however, issued the following declaration, which liberates not only all the Vicksburg prisoners, but a large number of others, delivered at City Point, for whom we have not yet received the equivalent:-

TRUE AND ROTTICE NO 6.

The following Confederate officers and men, explured Victsburg, Mass., Joly 4, 1863, and subsequently purple have been duly exchanged, and a chereby so declared.

1. The officers and men of Gor. C. L. Stevenson dwiston.

1. The officers and men of Gen. Fower's division.

2. The officers and men of Brig. Gen. Movre's brig-de.

4. The officers and men of the Second Texes regiment.

5. The officers and men of Wall's Logien.

6. Also, all Confederate officers and men who have bee delivered at City Point at any time previous to July 25 1863, have been day exchanged, and are bereby so declared.

ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Let General Hitchcock, therefore, issue an order at once declaring all captures made by the rebels up to July 25 exchanged, and let the soldiers be returned to their respective commands, and our army will be strengthened by nearly twenty thousand veteran troops, the cost of whose maintenance is no more in the field than at Camp Parole, while their fighting qualities are equal to fifty thousand conscripts. rebel government has taken the initiative. Let us follow its example. Men languishing in camp, without doing even guard duty, become indolent, dispirited and unqualified for active Administrative Incapacity-Disasters in

Georgia and Louisiana.

We will believe that General Rosecrans has been "badly beaten" only when we receive such particulars of his recent battle as render it impossible to look at the result in any other way. Alarmist despatches, dated bundreds of miles in rear of gloriously contested fields, are too familiar for a despatch from Louisville to be received as authority upon what has taken place at the Chattanooga river. Until fuller particulars of Sunday's fight shall be received the account our correspondent sends of Saturday's fight must be regarded as absolutely the only reliable news from Rosecrans' army. And this account gives every reason to hope for something better than defeat. After a de fensive battle of seven hours' duration, principally fought at close quarters, that account leaves General Rosecrans lines in the same position in which they were before the battle began. Some ground had been lost early in the day; but all of this had been retaken before the close of the fight, at six o'clock in the evening. Up till that time, therefore, the rebel attempt to turn General Rose crans' left and get between him and Chat tanooga was a failure. Saturday's battle, as it was a sudden assumption of the offensive, perhaps did not find Rosecrans completely ready His army was not concentrated, and, therefore was not fought to the best advantage. All this would be better in Sunday's fight. But it is not improbable that after a hard fight on Sunday it may have proved that the enemy had too large a force present, in which case a retirement upon Chattanooga, to await the arrival of General Burnside's column, would be the simple dictate of prudence. This would be far from a defeat, as Chattauooga is just now the real point at issue. We do not at all credit that worse than this has taken place.

Had General Rosecrare been left alone or properly supported in this campaign, there would have been hardly the possibility of disaster in it, which now certainly there is. But the Washington blunderers have interfered at every step; and if that heroic column of fifty thousand men, pushed forward into the very heart of the Southern confederacy, and with rebel armies converging against it from every point, has suffered a serious disasten General Halleck and his supporters in the War Dapart, some friendly orag of tree Atobes them by ment are responsible for it. They required the waistband and holds them up a while We await with anxioty the solution of the Mexi- | General Resserant to pass the Tennessee river | longer, as the conservative reaction did at the with that inadequate force, and apparently last slection. Wen Wood has not seen anon-

without the promise of any additions to his army. After days of vacillation they next or-dered Burnside to abandon his line and reinforce Rosecrans; but, of course, this order was made a couple of days too late. Such is another instance of the absolute unfitness of the War Department people for their duties-of their disposition to moddle miserably with matters that they cannot comprehend, and of their hesitancy and vaciliation in the hour of danger?

BETTARD THAT BEEN AND I

In the late affair at Sabine Pass we see a similar proof of the mismanagement of affairs in the Navy Department. Against earthworks, mounted with heavy guns-against such works as trouble the Monitors at Charleston - they send in Louisiana an old Staten Island ferryboat. Was the expedition dependent upon what these boats should do an important one? We may measure it in this way: this hour, when men are wanted, when an army corps at Chattanooga would change the face of affairs from the worst, an army corps is sent upon this expedition. must then have been of great importance. Yet its success or failure is made to depend upon the resistance that two or three old ferryboots can offer to ten-inch shell.

So the War Department and the Navy Department go on, hand in hand, and the people furnish blood and money illimitably, and wonder when they will see the end of the war.

The Approaching State Election-The Dangers of the Conservative Demo-At the beginning of the present political

canvass for the State election in November we expressed our opinion that the conservative democracy would be able to walk over the course. Since then, however, several obstacles have developed themselves, and now threaten to prevent this consummation so devoutly to be wished. These obstacles are the course of Governor Seymour, who is weakening the conservative party in this city daily; the proceedings of the Albany Regency, who are trying to break up the party now as they did at the Charleston Convention, and the treacherous policy of the Woods, who are doing more harm o the conservative cause than all the radical politicians and papers between here and Last year we suggested General Dix as the

democratic nominee for Governor. Had this suggestion been adopted we could have carried the State by at least fifty thousand majority. Governor Seymour was nominated. ever, and then came the tug of war. The efforts we made to get Seymour to deliver a war speech, and then to rally the people to his support, would have triumphantly elected a dozen ordinary candidates. As it was, we elected Seymour, as Adam and Eve were condemned to earn their living, by the sweat of our brows. No sooner had we fairly forced him upon the patriotic, conservative platform, however, than he slid off again, like an obstinate monkey down a greased plank. Once more, with a painful expenditure of labor, we hoisted him to the position he should have occupied: but he had not pluck enough to stay there, and again slipped down into the mire with the Albany Regency. Since then we have let him alone severely, and have watched his tricks, dodges and spoutings more in sorrow than in anger. He has done and is doing nothing to prove his capacity for his high station. He has apparently tried hard to demonstrate that he would not be fit even for the office of constable. He did nothing in regard to the draft; has done nothing in regard to the Police Commissioners; is doing nothing in regard to the habeas corpus. His pen and his tongue are kept constantly busy; but writing balderdash with the one, or attering worthless, windy words with the other, is not statesmanship. Hie endorsement of the State ticket will do it a great deal more harm than good, and any attempt to identify him with the conservative party will ruin the party without benefiting The Albany Regency have their dirty hands

in this pretty kettle of fish, and keep stirring it up continually. They have frequently trotted out Seymour as their next Presidential candidate, which is precisely equivalent to cutting the throat of the party to which they profess to belong. Not that we believe that the Regency politicians are sincere in this or in anything else. On the contrary, they will sell out Seymour, body, soul and boots, if they have the chance to make anything by it. The sole objet of the Regency, in their management of politics as well as railroads, is profit. They had a splendid opportunity to do a great deed for the party and the country at the last Convention. Tammany and Mozart presented their conflicting claims for adjudication. The Regency knew that Tammany was the representative of the gennine democracy of this city. and that Mozart was a bogus, spurious concern. This may not always bave been so; but it is so now. Mozart was started as a reform party; but it has ended by adopting as its own the very evils it was to remove, while Tammany has reformed itself and worked out its own salvation. In this state of affairs, what did the Regency decide? Why, to admit a sort of mixed delegation—half Tam many and half Mozart, half war and half peace, half five and half water, half right and half wrong. Then a conservative platform, with a rotten Seymour plank, was carefully built up for the party to stand upon. This is all characteristic of the Regency. It may lose the election; but what does the Regency carefor that? Whoever is defeated, the Regency is all safe. When the Regency bave knocked the party to pieces, they pick up what scattered fragments they can find, so as to have the fine fun of knocking it to pieces again, like an idiot playing with a lot of toys. Meanwhile the country may be racked and torn asunder; but the Regency will not concern itself about the t. The little game which was played so nicely at Charleston must be played over again at

The Woods are working their own privat's lot tery in a most curious manner. We have read of an Irishman, suspended over a dangerous precipice, who shouted to his comrades above "Come dewn to me, or I'll out the rope," Woods are rather more foolish than the Irishman; for they are backing away at the ron while they shoul to the conservative de with them. Suppose the democracy were to come' The rope would break, and that / would be the end of the adventure. Suppose the Woods cut the rope! They will be dashed to pieces at the bottom of the pre siples, unless